

# Mathew T Martin-Iverson

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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99  
papers

2,698  
citations

172457

29  
h-index

214800

47  
g-index

106  
all docs

106  
docs citations

106  
times ranked

2426  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Changes over time in prevalence rates of past-year cannabis use by men and women with a psychotic disorder. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2020, 224, 198-200.	2.0	1
2	Setting the beat of an internal clock: Effects of dexamphetamine on different interval ranges of temporal processing in healthy volunteers. <i>PsyCh Journal</i> , 2019, 8, 90-109.	1.1	6
3	Sex differences in the cardiometabolic health of cannabis users with a psychotic illness. <i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i> , 2019, 194, 447-452.	3.2	6
4	Self- and other-agency in people with passivity (first rank) symptoms in schizophrenia. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2018, 192, 75-81.	2.0	30
5	Is cannabis a risk factor for suicide attempts in men and women with psychotic illness?. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2018, 235, 2275-2285.	3.1	10
6	The impact of current cannabis use on general cognitive function in people with psychotic illness. <i>Schizophrenia Research</i> , 2017, 190, 164-171.	2.0	6
7	The effects of dexamphetamine on the resting-state electroencephalogram and functional connectivity. <i>Human Brain Mapping</i> , 2016, 37, 570-588.	3.6	13
8	When one's sense of agency goes wrong: Absent modulation of time perception by voluntary actions and reduction of perceived length of intervals in passivity symptoms in schizophrenia. <i>Consciousness and Cognition</i> , 2016, 45, 9-23.	1.5	20
9	Body representations in schizophrenia: an alteration of body structural description is common to people with schizophrenia while alterations of body image worsen with passivity symptoms. <i>Cognitive Neuropsychiatry</i> , 2016, 21, 354-368.	1.3	10
10	Habituation of the startle reflex depends on attention in cannabis users. <i>BMC Psychology</i> , 2016, 4, 50.	2.1	4
11	Effects of Neonatal Dexamethasone Exposure on Adult Neuropsychiatric Traits in Rats. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0167220.	2.5	5
12	Intentional binding or perceptual repulsion? Binding in a general population sample decreases with age and increases with psychosis-like experiences.. <i>Psychology of Consciousness: Theory Research, and Practice</i> , 2015, 2, 269-282.	0.4	6
13	A simple and effective method for building inexpensive infrared equipment used to monitor animal locomotion. <i>Journal of Neuroscience Methods</i> , 2015, 243, 1-7.	2.5	3
14	The projected hand illusion: component structure in a community sample and association with demographics, cognition, and psychotic-like experiences. <i>Attention, Perception, and Psychophysics</i> , 2015, 77, 207-219.	1.3	31
15	Deficits in Agency in Schizophrenia, and Additional Deficits in Body Image, Body Schema, and Internal Timing, in Passivity Symptoms. <i>Frontiers in Psychiatry</i> , 2014, 5, 126.	2.6	48
16	Auditory Brainstem Responses of Ephrin-A2<sup>+</sup>, Ephrin-A5<sup>+</sup>, and Ephrin-A2A5<sup>+</sup> Mice. <i>Audiology and Neuro-Otology</i> , 2014, 19, 115-126.	1.3	10
17	Dexamphetamine effects on prepulse inhibition (PPI) and startle in healthy volunteers. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2014, 231, 2327-2337.	3.1	9
18	The role of ephrin-A2 and ephrin-A5 in sensorimotor control and gating. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2014, 275, 225-233.	2.2	6

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19	The effect of quetiapine (Seroquel <sup>®</sup> ) on conditioned place preference and elevated plus maze tests in rats when administered alone and in combination with (+)-amphetamine. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2014, 231, 4349-4359.	3.1	11
20	Pharmacological effects of cannabinoids on the reference and working memory functions in mice. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2013, 225, 483-494.	3.1	15
21	Dexamphetamine selectively increases 40 Hz auditory steady state response power to target and nontarget stimuli in healthy humans. <i>Journal of Psychiatry and Neuroscience</i> , 2013, 38, 24-32.	2.4	16
22	A novel MDMA analogue, UWA-101, that lacks psychoactivity and cytotoxicity, enhances l-DOPA benefit in parkinsonian primates. <i>FASEB Journal</i> , 2012, 26, 2154-2163.	0.5	22
23	Regular Care and Maintenance of a Zebrafish (&em&gt;Danio rerio&lt;/em&gt;) Laboratory: An Introduction. <i>Journal of Visualized Experiments</i> , 2012, , e4196.	0.3	189
24	Dexamphetamine reduces auditory P3 delta power and phase-locking while increasing gamma power. <i>European Neuropsychopharmacology</i> , 2012, 22, 734-746.	0.7	7
25	Cognitive correlates of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) in treatment-resistant depression- a pilot study. <i>BMC Psychiatry</i> , 2012, 12, 163.	2.6	30
26	Evaluation of Color Preference in Zebrafish for Learning and Memory. <i>Journal of Alzheimer's Disease</i> , 2012, 28, 459-469.	2.6	104
27	Corticosteroid dependent and independent effects of a cannabinoid agonist on core temperature, motor activity, and prepulse inhibition of the acoustic startle reflex in Wistar rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2012, 220, 405-415.	3.1	2
28	Memory Function in a Mouse Genetic Model of Alzheimer's Disease. <i>Journal of Alzheimer's Disease</i> , 2011, 25, 433-444.	2.6	8
29	Dexamphetamine effects on separate constructs in the rubber hand illusion test. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2011, 217, 39-50.	3.1	30
30	Practice effects on the modified Concept Shifting Task (mCST): A convenient assessment for treatment effects on prefrontal cognitive function. <i>BMC Neuroscience</i> , 2011, 12, 101.	1.9	4
31	Cannabis use and sensorimotor gating in patients with schizophrenia and healthy controls. <i>Human Psychopharmacology</i> , 2011, 26, 373-385.	1.5	20
32	Dexamphetamine-induced reduction of P3a and P3b in healthy participants. <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> , 2011, 25, 1623-1631.	4.0	20
33	Affective Modulation of the Startle Reflex Is an Ineffective Methodology to Examine Depression-Linked Interpretative Biases. <i>Psychology</i> , 2011, 02, 486-491.	0.5	3
34	Disturbed prepulse inhibition in patients with schizophrenia is consequential to dysfunction of selective attention. <i>Psychophysiology</i> , 2010, 47, 223-235.	2.4	33
35	Redesigning the designer drug ecstasy: non-psychoactive MDMA analogues exhibiting Burkitt's lymphoma cytotoxicity. <i>MedChemComm</i> , 2010, 1, 287.	3.4	11
36	Cannabis use and neuropsychological performance in healthy individuals and patients with schizophrenia. <i>Psychological Medicine</i> , 2010, 40, 1635-1646.	4.5	35

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37	Association between Severity of Cannabis Dependence and Depression. <i>Psychology</i> , 2010, 01, 233-237.	0.5	3
38	Alterations to pre-pulse inhibition (PPI) in chronic cannabis users are secondary to sustained attention deficits. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2009, 207, 469-484.	3.1	31
39	Relationships between prepulse inhibition and cognition are mediated by attentional processes. <i>Behavioural Brain Research</i> , 2009, 205, 456-467.	2.2	34
40	Stimulus quality affects expression of the acoustic startle response and prepulse inhibition in mice.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2008, 122, 516-526.	1.2	21
41	Synthesis and biodistribution of 8-iodo-11-(4-methylpiperazino)-5H-dibenzo[b,e][1,4]-diazepine: lozapine. <i>Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters</i> , 2007, 17, 4066-4069.	2.2	20
42	Attention-dependent reduction in prepulse inhibition of the startle reflex in cannabis users and schizophrenia patientsâ€™A pilot study. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 2007, 560, 176-182.	3.5	34
43	Concurrent validity of cannabis misuse diagnoses on CIDI-Auto 2.1 in low-level cannabis users from the general population. <i>Australian Journal of Psychology</i> , 2007, 59, 169-175.	2.8	6
44	Validity and Consistency of Self-Reports Regarding Substance Use in General Research Volunteers, Including Regular Cannabis Users and Schizophrenia Patients. <i>Substance Use and Misuse</i> , 2006, 41, 743-750.	1.4	44
45	Chronic cannabis use is associated with attention-modulated reduction in prepulse inhibition of the startle reflex in healthy humans. <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> , 2006, 20, 471-484.	4.0	54
46	Differences in prepulse inhibition (PPI) between Wistar and Sprague-Dawley rats clarified by a new method of PPI standardization.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 2005, 119, 66-77.	1.2	29
47	Apomorphine effects on emotional modulation of the startle reflex in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2005, 181, 60-70.	3.1	20
48	A novel mouse Chr5 locus Diht controls dopamine-induced hypothermia. <i>Mammalian Genome</i> , 2004, 15, 901-913.	2.2	2
49	Entrainment of circadian rhythm to a photoperiod reversal shows retinal dystrophy in RPE65 <sup>+/+</sup> mice. <i>Physiology and Behavior</i> , 2003, 79, 701-711.	2.1	7
50	Differing effects of the cannabinoid agonist, CP 55,940, in an alcohol or Tween 80 solvent, on prepulse inhibition of the acoustic startle reflex in the rat. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2002, 13, 15-28.	1.7	34
51	Does locomotor response to novelty in rats predict susceptibility to develop sensitization to cocaine and PHNO?. <i>Behavioural Pharmacology</i> , 2000, 11, 455-470.	1.7	8
52	The effects of cigarette consumption on the Sternberg visual memory search paradigm. <i>Addiction</i> , 2000, 95, 437-446.	3.3	6
53	Circadian Rhythm-Dependent Development of Melatonin Effects and Tolerance to PHNO in Rats. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 2000, 65, 495-501.	2.9	5
54	PHNO, a selective dopamine D 2 receptor agonist, does not reduce prepulse inhibition of the startle reflex in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2000, 151, 38-48.	3.1	24

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55	Pinealectomy blocks stress-induced motor stimulation but not sensitization and tolerance to a dopamine D2 receptor agonist. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 2000, 152, 275-282.	3.1	7
56	Does sensitization occur to prepulse inhibition of the startle reflex effects of repeated apomorphine treatments in rats?. <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> , 1999, 13, 261-273.	4.0	21
57	Effects of bromocriptine and haloperidol on prepulse inhibition of the acoustic startle response in man. <i>Journal of Psychopharmacology</i> , 1999, 13, 198-199.	4.0	4
58	Unbiased cocaine conditioned place preferences (CPP) obscures conditioned locomotion, and nimodipine blockade of cocaine CPP is due to conditioned place aversions. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1997, 130, 327-333.	3.1	21
59	Theories need data and patients need treatment: <i>Where's the beef?</i> . <i>Behavioral and Brain Sciences</i> , 1996, 19, 80-81.	0.7	0
60	Behavioral sensitization to cocaine, but not cocaine-conditioned behavior, is associated with increased dopamine occupation of its receptors in the nucleus accumbens.. <i>Behavioral Neuroscience</i> , 1996, 110, 1388-1396.	1.2	17
61	Spontaneous Behaviours of Rats are Differentially Affected by Substantia Nigra Infusions of Brain-derived Neurotrophic Factor and Neurotrophin-3. <i>European Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1996, 8, 1696-1706.	2.6	33
62	Comparative behavioural and neurochemical studies with a psychomotor stimulant, an hallucinogen and 3,4-methylenedioxy analogues of amphetamine. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1995, 118, 295-304.	3.1	22
63	Behavioral sensitization and tolerance to cocaine and the occupation of dopamine receptors by dopamine. <i>Molecular Neurobiology</i> , 1995, 11, 31-46.	4.0	49
64	Conditioned place preferences, conditioned locomotion, and behavioral sensitization occur in rats treated with diethylpropion. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1995, 51, 89-96.	2.9	18
65	Clinical and chronobiological effects of light therapy on nonseasonal affective disorders. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 1995, 37, 866-873.	1.3	85
66	Brain-derived neurotrophic factor and neurotrophin-3 activate striatal dopamine and serotonin metabolism and related behaviors: interactions with amphetamine. <i>Journal of Neuroscience</i> , 1994, 14, 1262-1270.	3.6	160
67	Effects of nimodipine and/or haloperidol on the expression of conditioned locomotion and sensitization to cocaine in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1994, 114, 315-320.	3.1	42
68	Nimodipine and haloperidol attenuate behavioural sensitization to cocaine but only nimodipine blocks the establishment of conditioned locomotion induced by cocaine. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1994, 113, 404-410.	3.1	51
69	Increased occupation of D1 and D2 dopamine receptors accompanies cocaine-induced behavioral sensitization. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1994, 639, 228-232.	2.2	25
70	Day/night differences in D1 but not D2 DA receptor protection from EEDQ denaturation in rats treated with continuous cocaine. <i>Synapse</i> , 1993, 13, 20-29.	1.2	10
71	Calcium channel blockade interacts with a neuroleptic to attenuate the conditioning of amphetamine's behavioral effects in the rat. <i>Biological Psychiatry</i> , 1992, 31, 1143-1150.	1.3	15
72	Evidence for presynaptic dopamine mechanisms underlying amphetamine-conditioned locomotion. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1992, 578, 161-167.	2.2	16

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73	Synergistic behavioural effects of dopamine D1 and D2 receptor agonists are determined by circadian rhythms. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1992, 215, 119-125.	3.5	18
74	Effects of D1 and D2 dopamine antagonists on behavior of polydipsic rats. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1992, 42, 381-388.	2.9	15
75	Effects of chronic treatment of rats with "designer" amphetamines on brain regional monoamines. <i>Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology</i> , 1991, 69, 1825-1832.	1.4	3
76	Selective dopamine D1 and D2 agonists independently affect different components of the free-running circadian rhythm of locomotor activity in rats. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1991, 538, 310-312.	2.2	11
77	Presynaptic dopaminergic neurotransmission mediates amphetamine-induced unconditioned but not amphetamine-conditioned locomotion and defecation in the rat. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1991, 568, 45-54.	2.2	22
78	Chronic treatment with D1 and D2 dopamine receptor agonists: combined treatments interact to differentially affect brain levels of monoamines. <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> , 1991, 344, 281-5.	3.0	3
79	An Animal Model of Stimulant Psychoses. , 1991, , 103-150.		6
80	Stimulant-conditioned locomotion is not affected by blockade of D1 and/or D2 dopamine receptors during conditioning. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1990, 521, 175-184.	2.2	40
81	Day and night locomotor activity effects during administration of (+)-amphetamine. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1989, 34, 465-471.	2.9	19
82	Why reprints are necessary. <i>Nature</i> , 1989, 337, 594-594.	27.8	0
83	Reprints' function. <i>Nature</i> , 1989, 341, 99-99.	27.8	1
84	Effects of ageing on the behavioural responses to dopamine agonists: decreased yawning and locomotion, but increased stereotypy. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1989, 495, 20-30.	2.2	42
85	Chronic administration of a selective dopamine D-2 agonist: factors determining behavioral tolerance and sensitization. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1988, 95, 534-9.	3.1	42
86	Role of dopamine D-1 and D-2 receptor subtypes in mediating dopamine agonist effects on food consumption in rats. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1988, 96, 370-374.	3.1	60
87	On the role of the dorsal noradrenergic bundle in learning and habituation to novelty. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1988, 30, 835-845.	2.9	24
88	Alteration in the perception of food quantity by rats induced by manipulations of hunger and food sweetness. <i>Learning and Motivation</i> , 1988, 19, 44-65.	1.2	5
89	Long-term motor stimulant effects of (+)-4-propyl-9-hydroxynaphthoxazine (PHNO), a dopamine D-2 receptor agonist: interactions with a dopamine D-1 receptor antagonist and agonist. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1988, 149, 25-31.	3.5	22
90	Effects of haloperidol and d-amphetamine on perceived quantity of foods and tones. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1987, 93, 374-81.	3.1	33

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91	Dissociation of dopaminergic and non-dopaminergic substrates for cues produced by electrical stimulation of the ventral tegmental area. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1987, 28, 251-259.	2.9	9
92	Differential effects of physostigmine on cues produced by electrical stimulation of the ventral tegmental area using two discrimination procedures. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1987, 28, 261-265.	2.9	8
93	6-Hydroxydopamine lesions of the medial prefrontal cortex fail to influence intravenous self-administration of cocaine. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1986, 88, 310-4.	3.1	107
94	The effects of haloperidol on amphetamine-and methylphenidate-induced conditioned place preferences and locomotor activity. <i>Psychopharmacology</i> , 1986, 90, 247-52.	3.1	139
95	The effects of cysteamine on dopamine-mediated behaviors: Evidence for dopamine-somatostatin interactions in the striatum. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1986, 24, 1707-1714.	2.9	69
96	Place preference conditioning with methylphenidate and nomifensine. <i>Brain Research</i> , 1985, 332, 59-67.	2.2	67
97	The effects of progabide (SL 76002) on locomotor activity and conditioned place preference induced by d-Amphetamine. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1985, 107, 271-274.	3.5	32
98	Cholinergic-dopaminergic interactions and the mechanisms of action of antidepressants. <i>European Journal of Pharmacology</i> , 1983, 94, 193-201.	3.5	95
99	Enhanced neophobia but normal plasma corticosterone levels in rats with dorsal noradrenergic bundle lesions. <i>Pharmacology Biochemistry and Behavior</i> , 1982, 17, 639-643.	2.9	26